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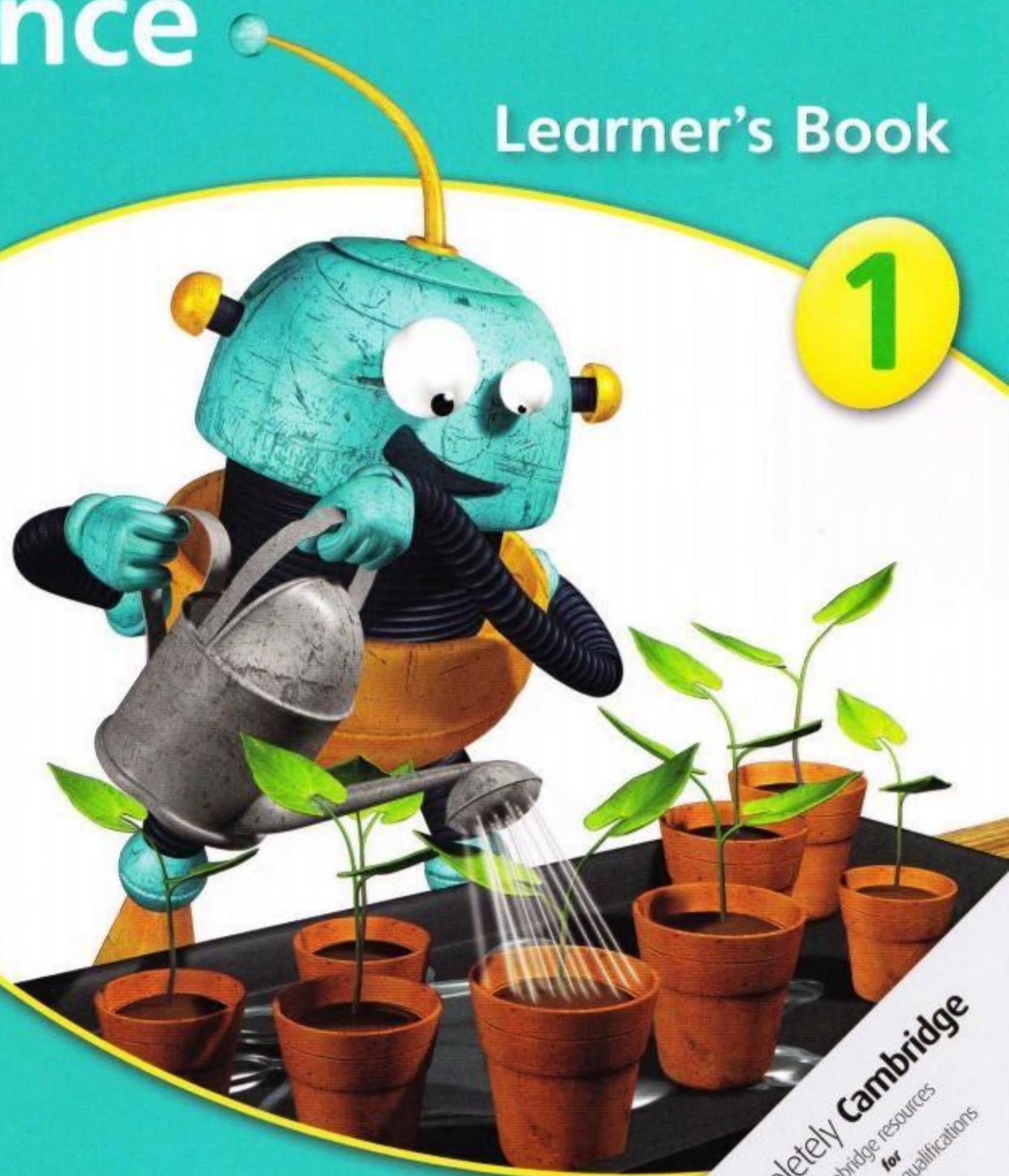


CAMBRIDGE  
International Examinations

# CAMBRIDGE PRIMARY Science

## Learner's Book

1



Jon Board and Alan Cross

Completely Cambridge  
Cambridge resources  
for  
Cambridge qualifications

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Learner's Book

1

Jon Board and Alan Cross



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# Introduction

The Cambridge Primary Science series has been developed to match the Cambridge International Examinations Primary Science curriculum framework. It is a fun, flexible and easy to use course that gives both learners and teachers the support they need. In keeping with the aims of the curriculum itself, it encourages learners to actively engage with the content, and develop enquiry skills as well as subject knowledge.

This Learner's Book for Stage 1 covers all the content from Stage 1 of the curriculum framework. The topics are covered in the order in which they are presented in the curriculum, with only one or two exceptions, for easy navigation. But they can be taught in any order that is appropriate to you.

The content pages contain many images and questions that you can use as a basis for class discussions. The emphasis in this stage is on linking what learners know about everyday life to scientific ideas.

Throughout the book, you will find ideas for practical activities which will help learners to develop their Scientific Enquiry skills as well as introduce them to the thrill of scientific discovery.

Check your progress questions at the end of each unit can be used to assess learners' understanding.

We strongly advise you to use the Teacher's Resource for Stage 1 ISBN 978-1-107-61146-7, alongside this book. This resource contains extensive guidance on all the topics, ideas for classroom activities, and guidance notes on all the activities presented in this Learner's Book. You will also find a large collection of worksheets, and answers to all the questions from the Stage 1 products.

Also available is the Activity Book for Stage 1, ISBN 978-1-107-61142-9. This book offers a variety of exercises to help learners consolidate understanding, practise vocabulary, apply knowledge to new situations and develop enquiry skills. Learners can complete the exercises in class or be given them as homework.

We hope you enjoy using this series.

With best wishes,  
the Cambridge Primary Science team.



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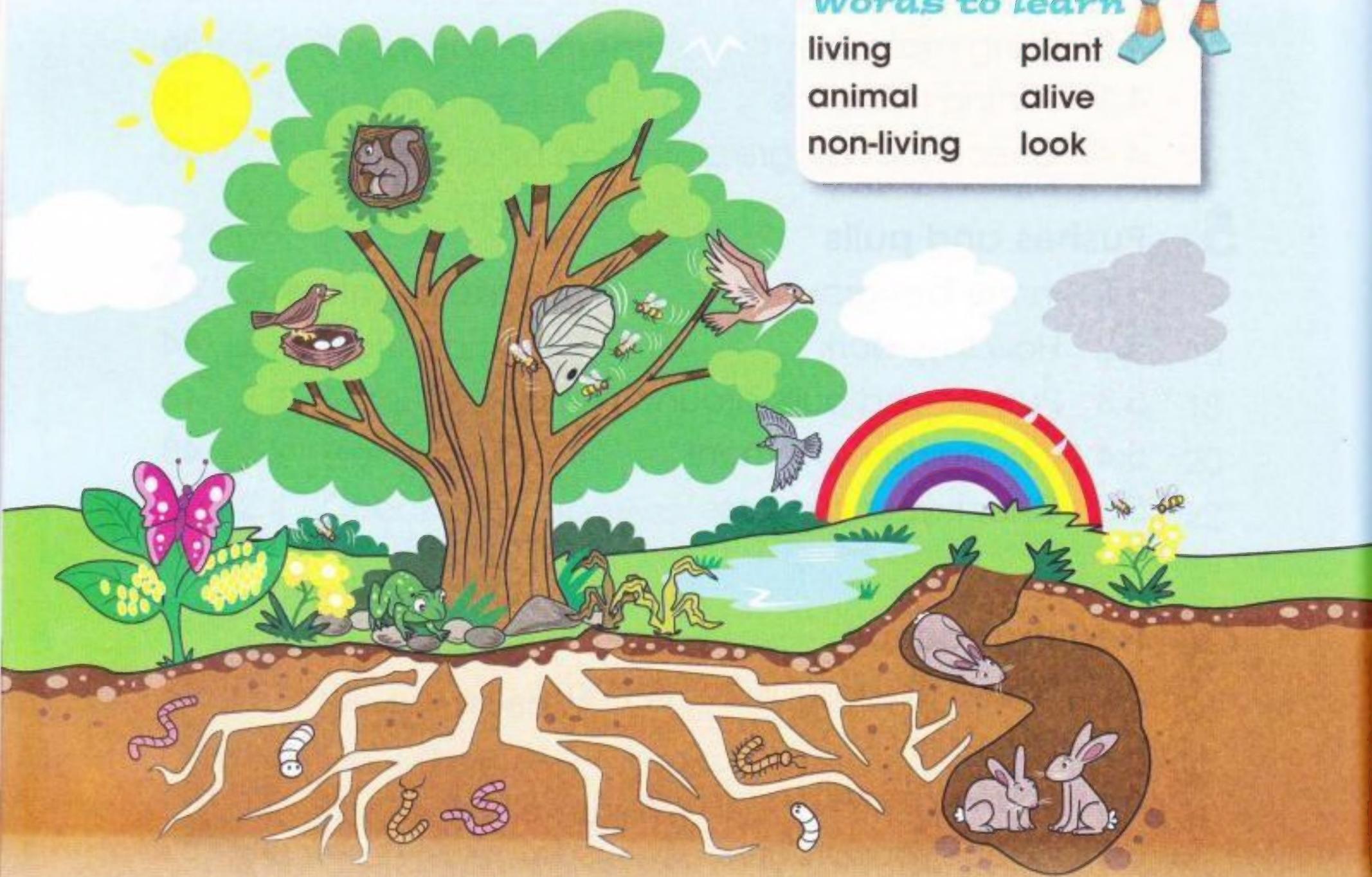
# Being alive

## 1.1 Animals and plants alive!



### Words to learn

living	plant
animal	alive
non-living	look



Can you see a **living plant**?

Can you see a living **animal**?

Can you see things that have never been **alive**?

The Sun is hot but it is not alive. It is a **non-living** thing.

## Activity 1.1

What living things can we find?

Go outside to look at living things.

Photograph or draw those you find.

Look for the largest living thing you can see.

Look for the smallest living thing you can find.

Try to find six living things.

Talk about the photos below with your friends.

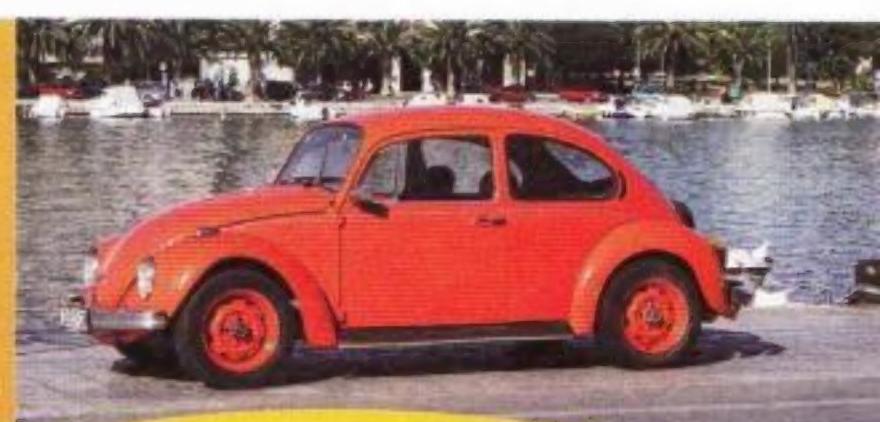
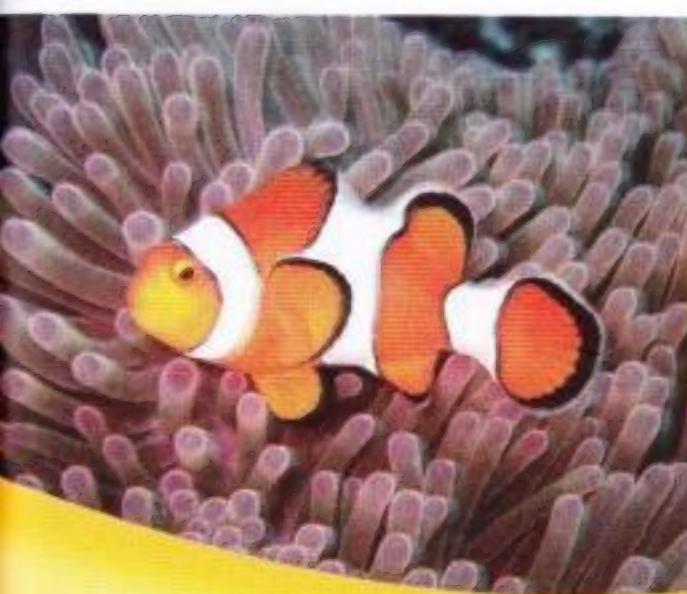
Which photos show things that are alive?

Which photos show things that are non-living?

How do you know which things are alive?

### You will need:

a clipboard • a digital camera



## What you have learnt

- Some things are alive.
- Some things have never been alive.

## 1.2 Local environments

Each living thing needs a place to live and lives in a local **environment**.

### Words to learn

environment farm

pet



compare



Look at each animal. Look at each plant. Where does it live? Why does it live there?

Animals can be found in natural environments.

They can also be found on a **farm**, in a zoo and in homes as a **pet**.

## Activity 1.2a

Where do plants grow?

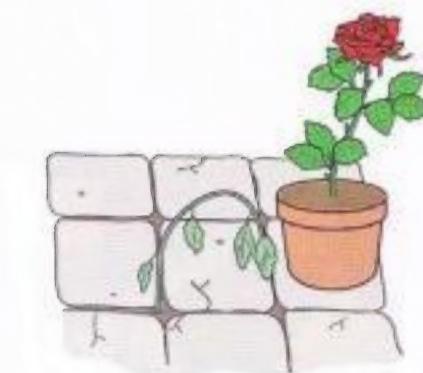
Think about where you will find plants growing outside.

Go outside and look at the plants.

Where do they grow?

Why do they grow where they do?

Compare how many plants you find in different environments.



## Activity 1.2b

Birds come to school

Have you seen birds at school? Where do you see them?

Can we make the environment better for them?

How could we make a feeding table?

Make a drawing to show how you could help the birds.

## What you have learnt

- 🌀 Each living thing lives in a local environment.
- 🌀 The local environment gives them a home, food and water.

## 1.3 Animal babies



### Words to learn

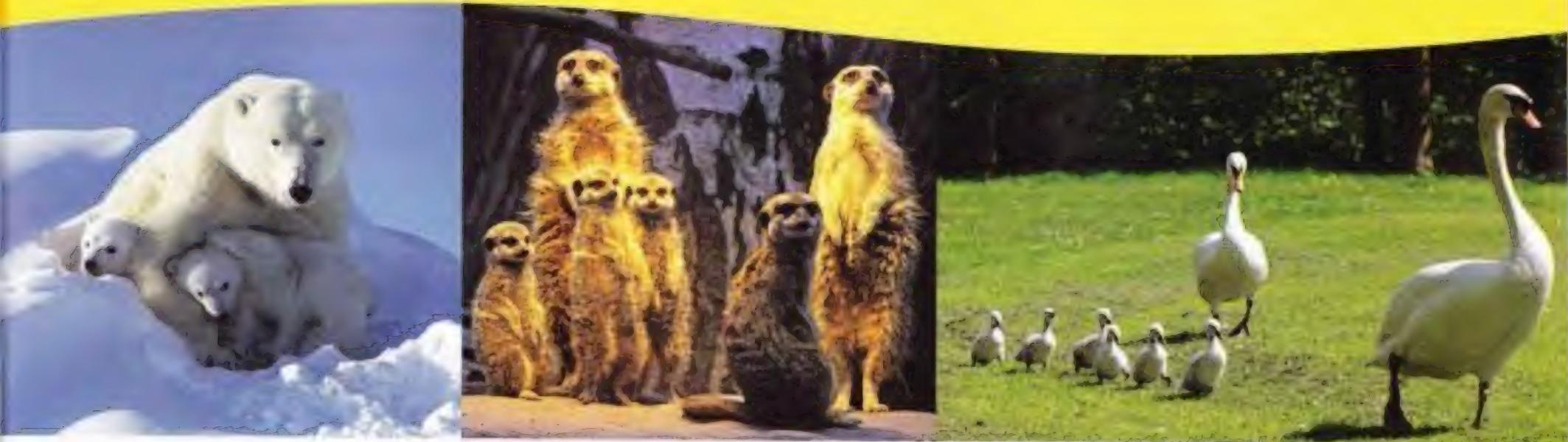
baby calf  
human young



How many **baby** animals can you see?

Can you see the baby elephant **calf**?

Are all the babies like their parents?



All animals make babies. The babies grow up into adults.

A **human** mother usually has just one baby at a time. Why?

Some animals have lots of babies.

Birds and rabbits can have eight or nine **young** at a time.

### Activity 1.3

**Make a nursery for a baby animal**

Make a model nursery for a baby animal.

**You will need:**

modelling material or  
a construction kit • cardboard  
scissors • glue • sticky tape

Make sure you include food, water and a home.



### What you have learnt

- ➊ Humans and other animals have babies.
- ➋ Young animals grow into adults.

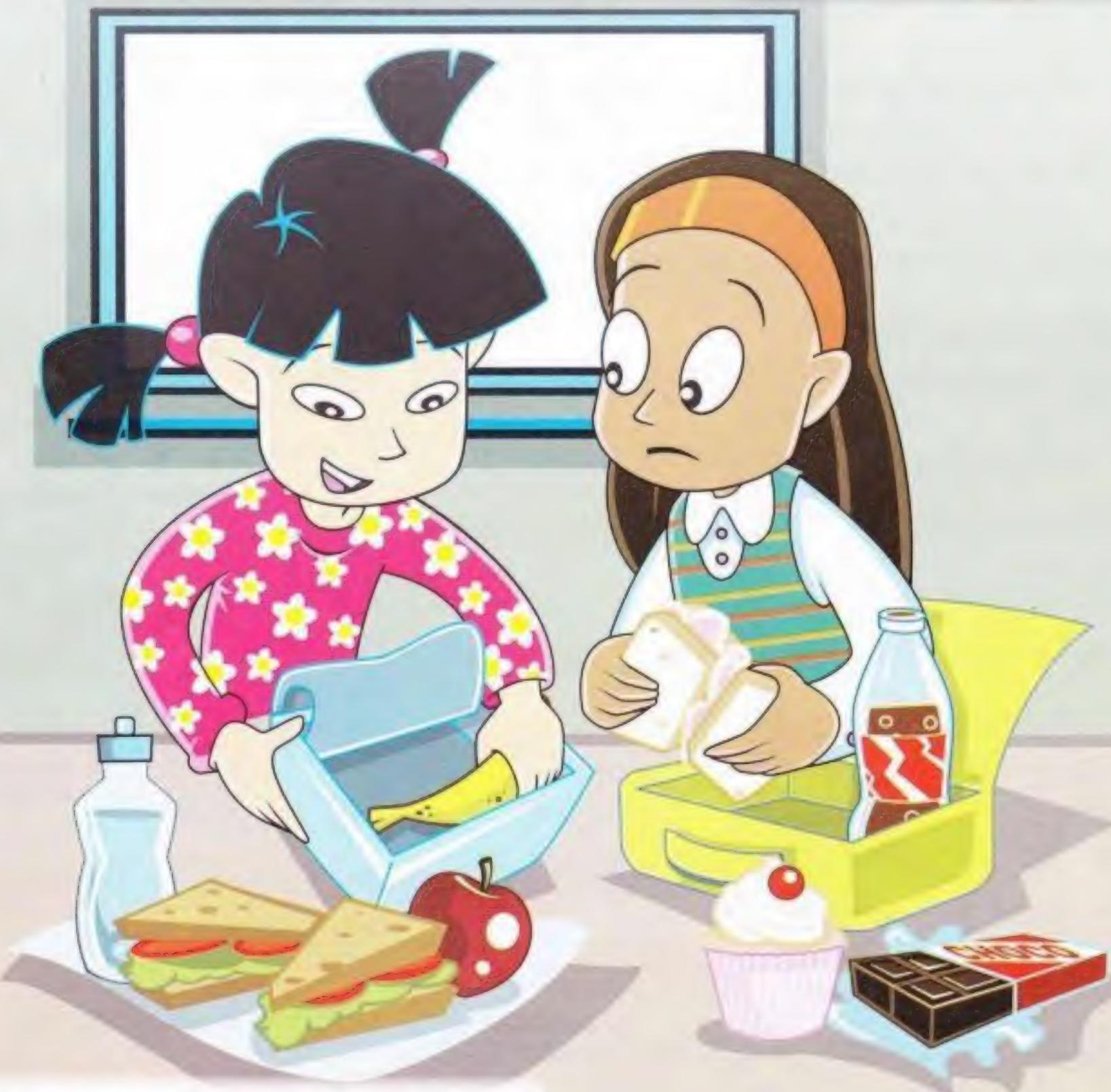
## 1.4 Healthy food and drink

Do you want to grow up **healthy** and strong?

Eat lots of healthy **food** like fruit and vegetables. Also drink lots of water.

### Words to learn

healthy      food  
fat            sugar  
salt



Which lunch bag is healthier?

## Activity 1.4

### My healthy plate

Draw your own plate of food for today.

Draw, or stick on, pictures of these foods.

Compare your plate with a plate of healthy food.

You will need:

pictures of food



Fruit and vegetables come from plants.

They are full of good things for your body.

They do not have too much **fat**, **sugar** and **salt**. Too much of these things is not healthy.



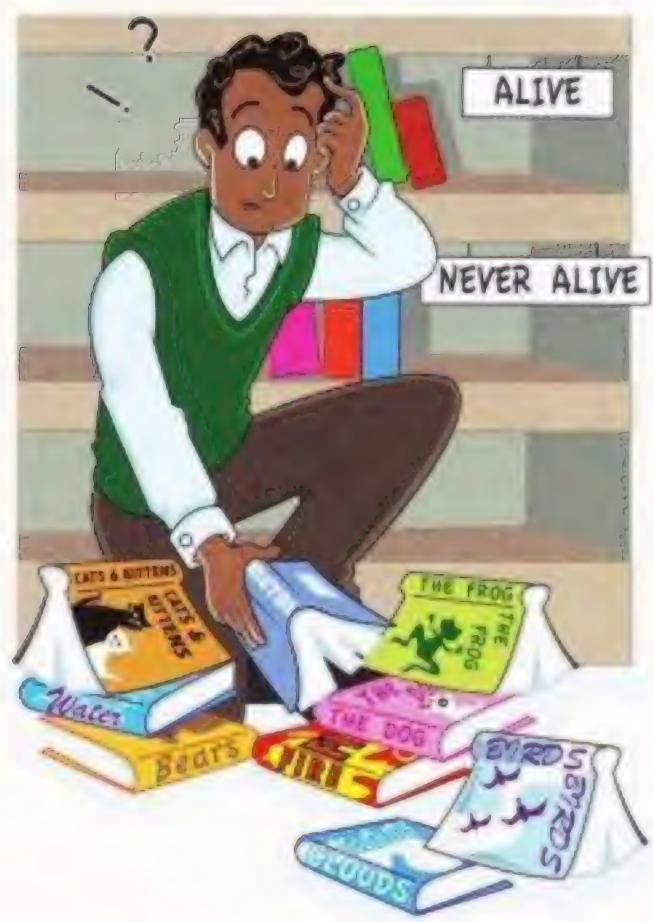
### What you have learnt

- ➊ Some foods and drinks are healthy.
- ➋ Foods and drinks with too much fat, sugar and salt are not healthy.
- ➌ Drinking lots of water is healthy.



## 1.5 Check your progress

- 1 Matt, the librarian, is in a muddle. He has dropped some books.



Which books go on each shelf?

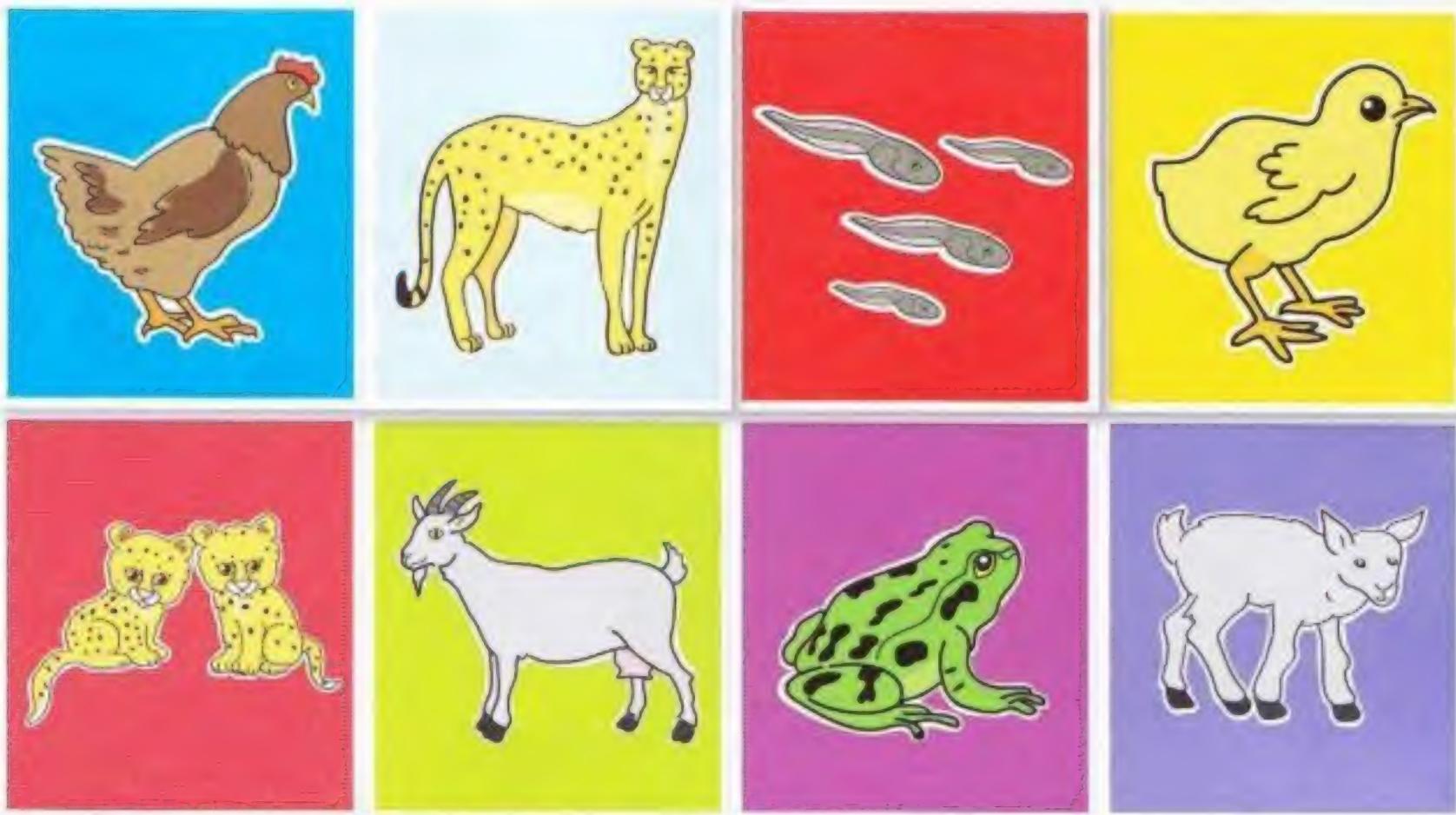
- 2 Here are two local environments.



Which animals live in each environment?



3 Can you match each adult animal with its young?



4 Which of these foods are healthy foods?





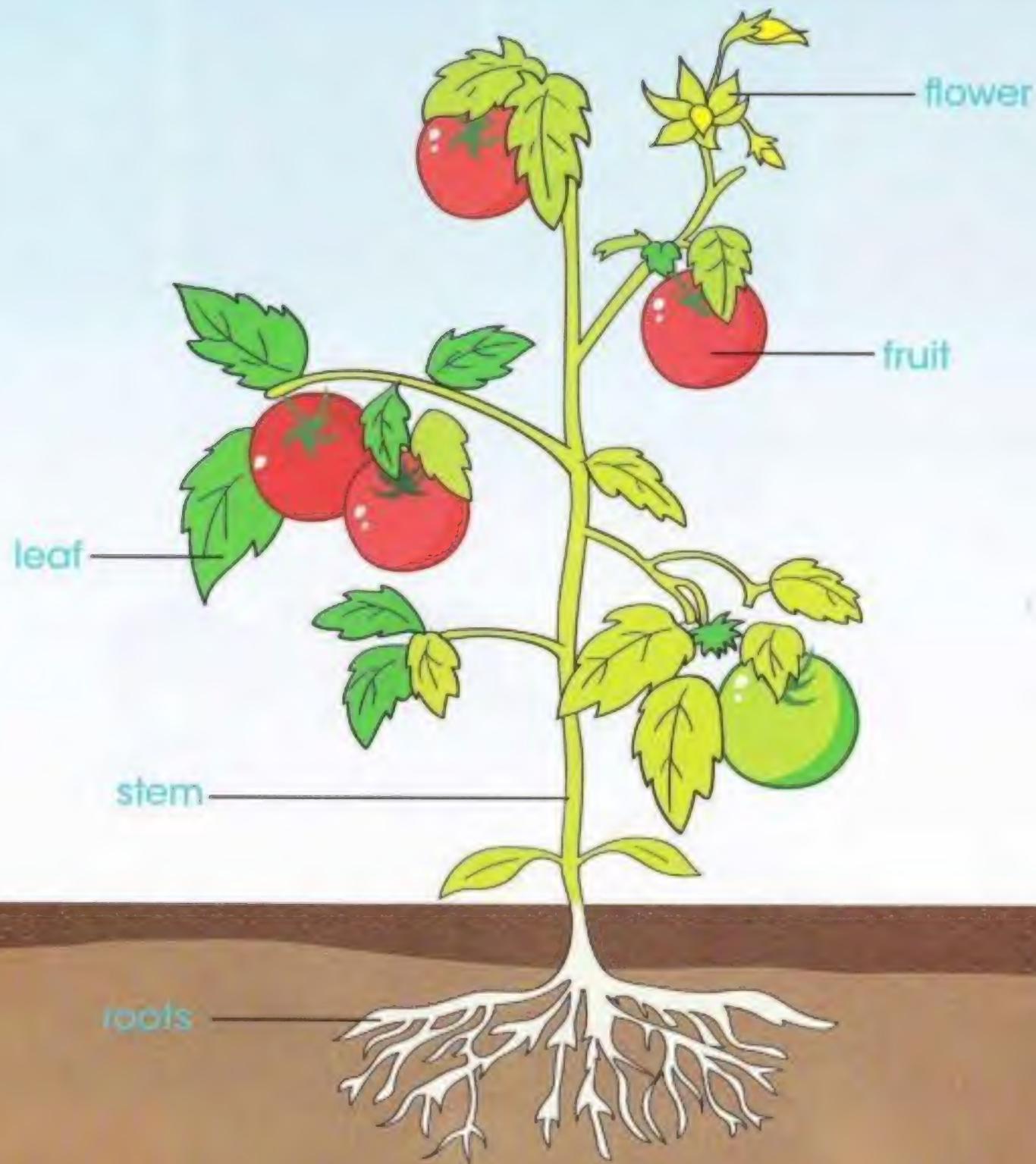
# Growing plants

## 2.1 Plant parts

Plants have many parts.

### Words to learn

fruit	flower
stem	leaf
roots	name



Look at this garden.  
There are many  
different plants in this  
garden.

Can you see a leaf?

Can you see a flower?

Can you see a stem?

Can you see any roots?



## Activity 2.1

Plant hunt

Go outside to look for plants.

You will need:

a magnifying glass



Can you name the parts?

## What you have learnt

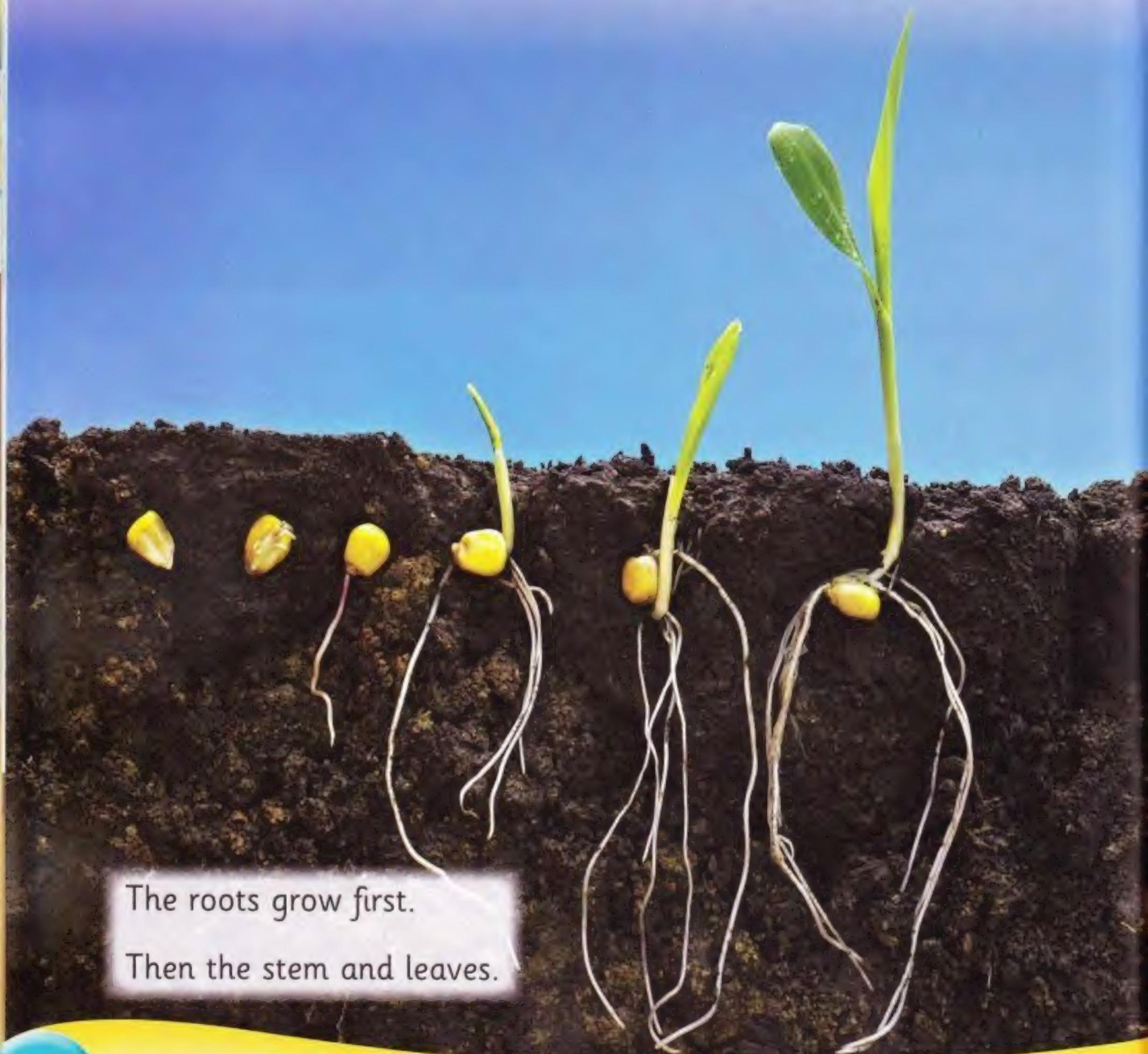
- Plants have roots, stems and leaves.
- Sometimes plants have flowers or fruit.

## 2.2 Growing seeds

This is how a seed will grow into a plant.

### Words to learn

seed      grow  
water



The roots grow first.

Then the stem and leaves.

## Activity 2.2

### Growing seeds

Ana and Marta are growing seeds.



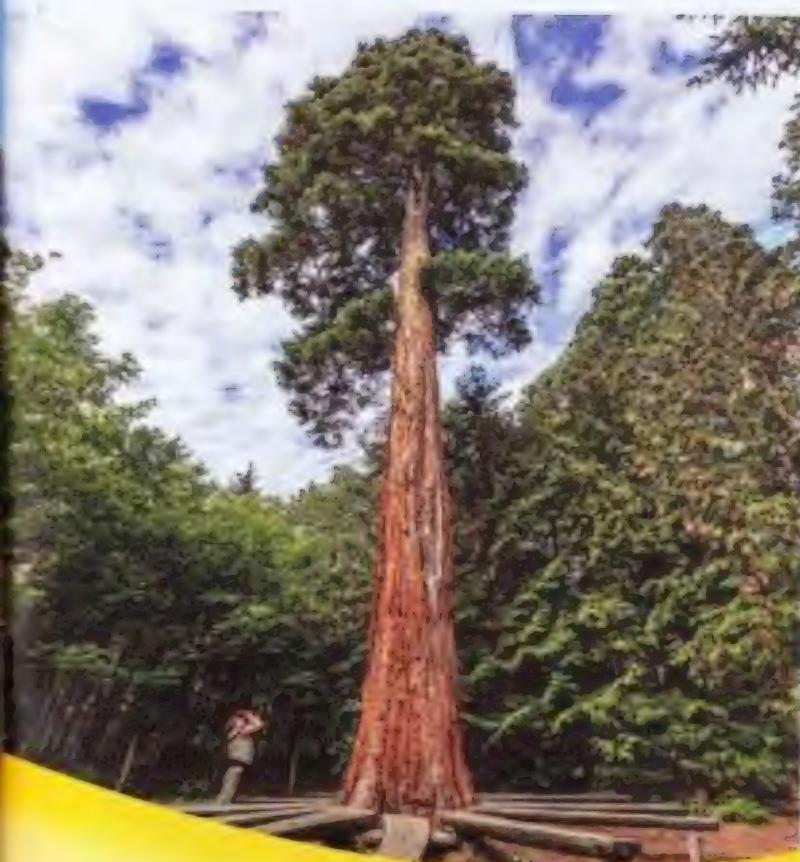
#### You will need:

two clear containers  
a roll of paper • seeds  
a watering can

Ana gives her seeds some **water**. Marta forgets to water her seeds.

What do you think will happen?

Grow some seeds to find out.



Small seeds can grow into big plants.

### What you have learnt

- Seeds grow into plants.
- Seeds need water to grow.

## 2.3 Plants and light

Why is this plant bent?



### Words to learn

light      ask  
question



It is growing towards the light.

## Activity 2.3

Do plants need light to grow?

Ali wants to ask a question.



### You will need:

two small plants • a box  
to cover one plant

Do plants need light to grow?

Ali covers one plant with a box.  
He leaves the other one in  
the light.

What do you think will happen?  
Try this yourself to find out.

Why are these  
plants all facing  
the same way?



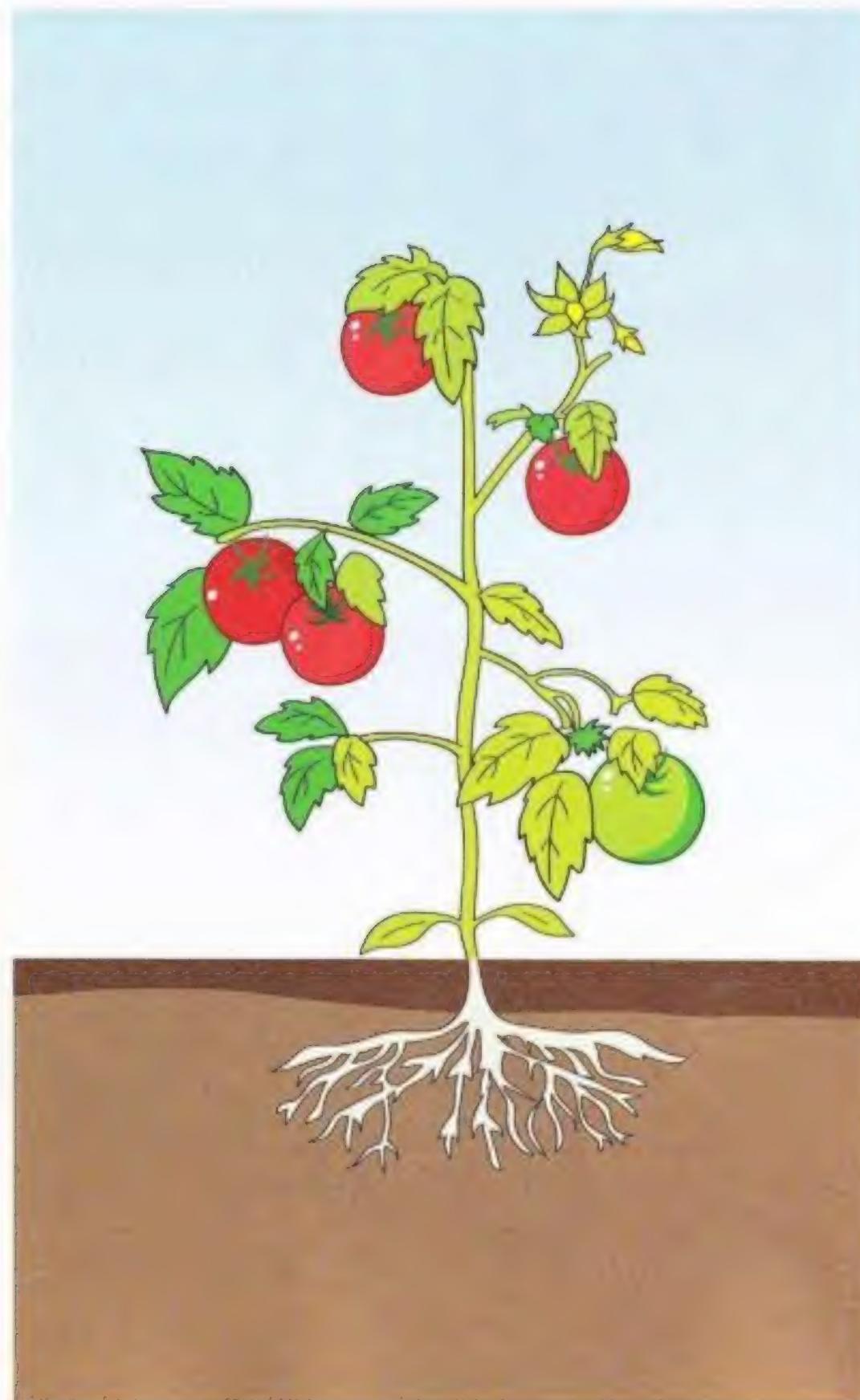
## What you have learnt

Plants need light to grow.

## 2.4 Check your progress

- 1 Can you name the parts of this plant? Use these words.

roots leaf flower stem fruit



2 What do these plants need?



3 Can you help Amy?



- a How can she grow a flower?
- b What does the plant need?

### 3.1 We are similar

Look at the children.

**Words to learn**  
similar



The children are talking about why they are **similar**. That means ways in which they are like each other.

In what other ways are the children similar?

## Activity 3.1a

How are we similar?

Look at yourself.

Work with your friends.

Look at your clothes. Look at your faces.

Look at your bodies.

Talk about how you are similar to your friends.

Make drawings to show how you are similar.

You will need:

a mirror



## Activity 3.1b

Things we like

Talk to your friends about things you like.

Draw the things that you and your friends like. Do you like similar things?

I like playing tennis.

So do I!



## What you have learnt

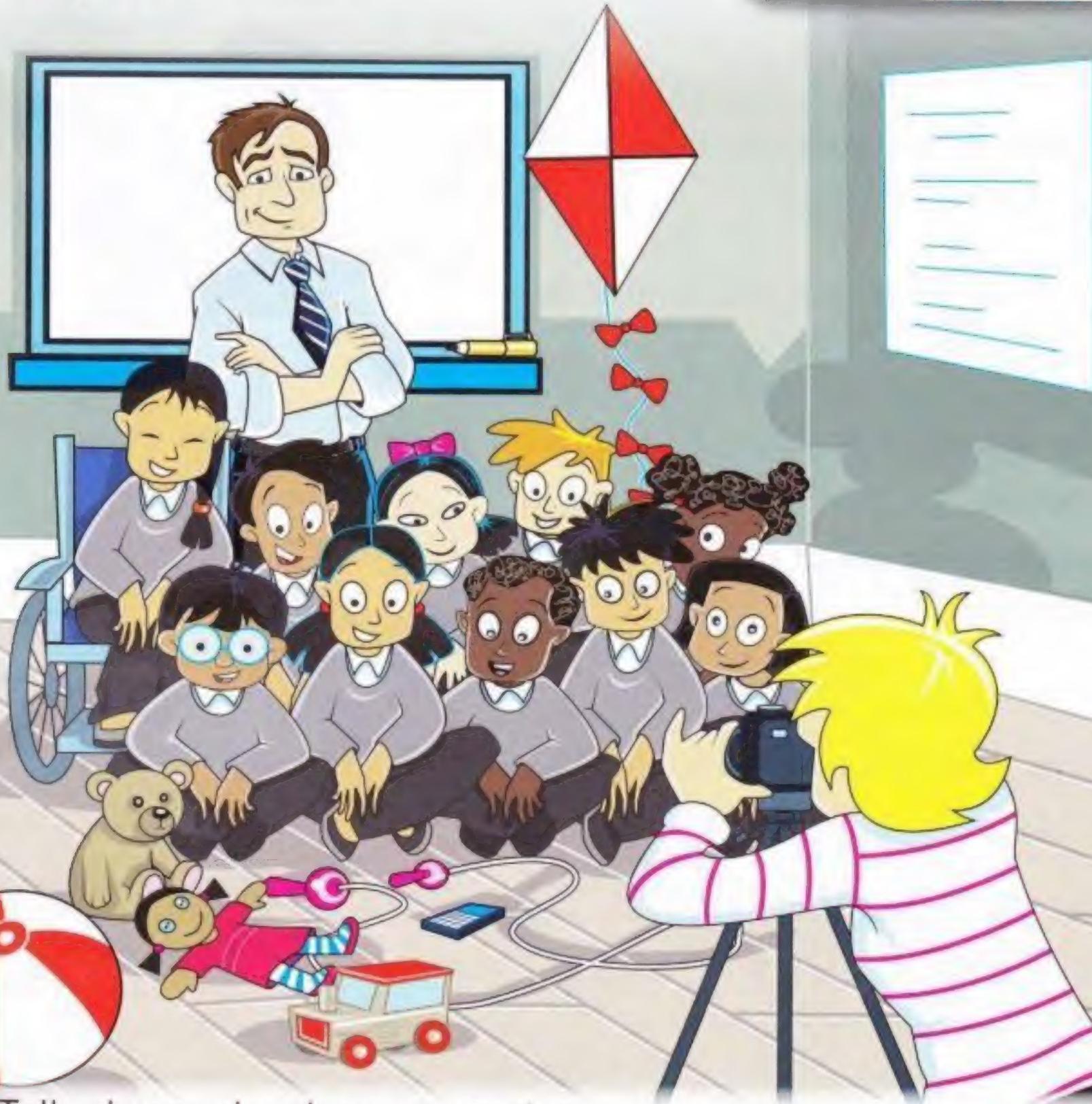
We are similar in lots of ways.

## 3.2 We are different

The picture shows learners at school.  
They are all similar.

**Words to learn**

different



Talk about why they are similar.

The learners are not all the same. They are all a little **different**.

Talk about why they are different.

## Activity 3.2

### Our differences

Talk to your friends about how you are all different.

Talk about hair, skin, height, clothes, glasses, games you like, things you do not like.

See if you can sort yourselves into groups.

Look at these children. They are different.

Which child has dark hair?

Which children have brown eyes?

Which children are girls?

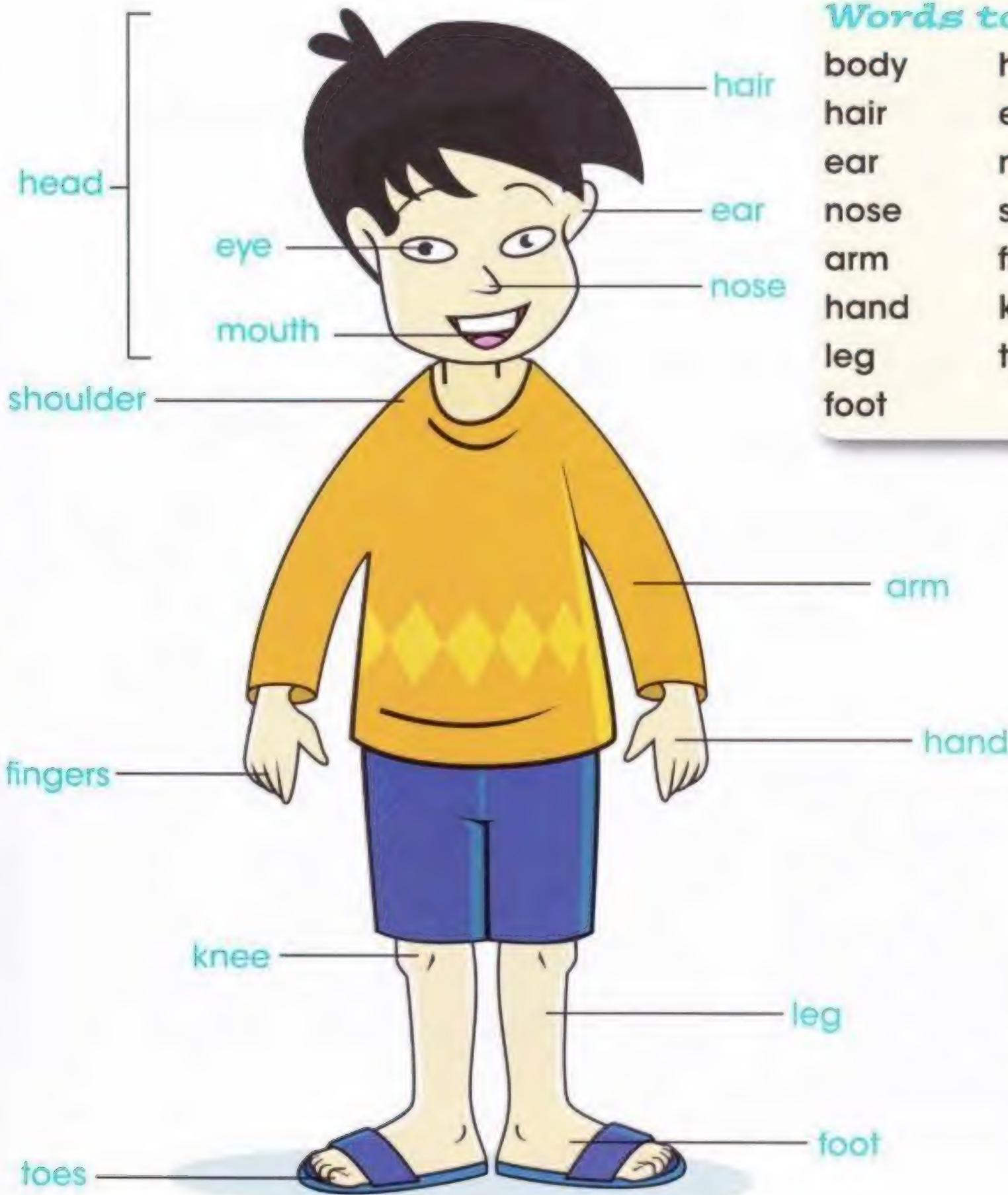


### What you have learnt

- We can see how we are similar.
- We can see how we are different.

### 3.3 Our bodies

Look at the main parts of the body.



#### Words to learn

body	head
hair	eye
ear	mouth
nose	shoulder
arm	fingers
hand	knee
leg	toes
foot	



Which other parts of the body can you name?

Can you count your body parts?

How many legs do you have?

How many fingers do you have?

How many mouths do you have?



### Activity 3.3

#### Parts of the body

Cut out a picture of a person. Label it with these body parts:

head hair ear  
mouth shoulder arm  
leg knee foot hand

What are the main body parts?

What are the most important body parts?

#### You will need:

a picture of a person  
scissors



### What you have learnt

We can see and name the main parts of the body.

## 3.4 Our fantastic senses

Our **senses** help us know what is around us.

The girl is blindfolded. Each eye is covered. She cannot **see**.

### Words to learn

senses	see
touch	smell
taste	hear
feel	tongue



She is playing a game to pin the tail on the horse.

She can **touch**, **smell**, **taste** and **hear**.

## Activity 3.4

### Touch and feel game

Put objects in the bag.

Ask your friend to **feel** the objects.

Can they say how the objects feel?

Can they tell others about the objects?

#### You will need:

a range of objects  
a cloth or paper bag



We use our ears to hear, our eyes to see, our nose to smell, our skin to touch, and our **tongue** to taste.

Animals have senses too.

Look at these animals and say how they can do these things.

Why do they need senses? What can they find out using their senses?



### What you have learnt

Our senses tell us about the world around us.

### 3.5 Check your progress

1 How are the hands the same?

How are the hands different?



2 Ten children all have hair. They are similar.

They have different colours of hair.

Their hair colours were written in a chart.

How many children have red hair?

Which colour is most common?

Hair colour	Number of children
	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
	✓
	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

- 3 Point to these parts of the child's body.

head eyes hair  
shoulders nose toes  
arms hands



- 4 Lina has her eyes closed. She cannot see.

Can she hear?

Can she taste?

Can she smell?

Can she touch?

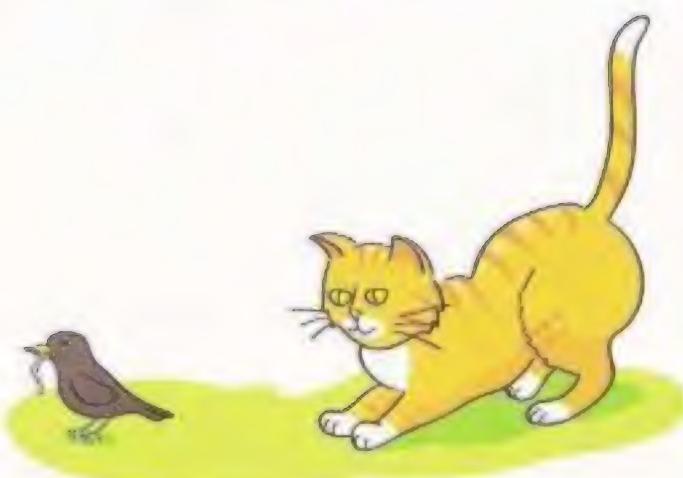


- 5 Can the cat see?

Can the bird hear?

How do the senses help the cat?

How do the senses help the bird?



## 4.1 What is it made of?

There are lots of **materials** in the world around you.

### Words to learn

materials	metal
plastic	wood
rock	fabric
rubber	paper
glass	concrete



The children are looking at materials.

Can you find **metal**, **plastic**, **wood**, **rock**, **fabric** and **rubber**?

What other materials can you see?

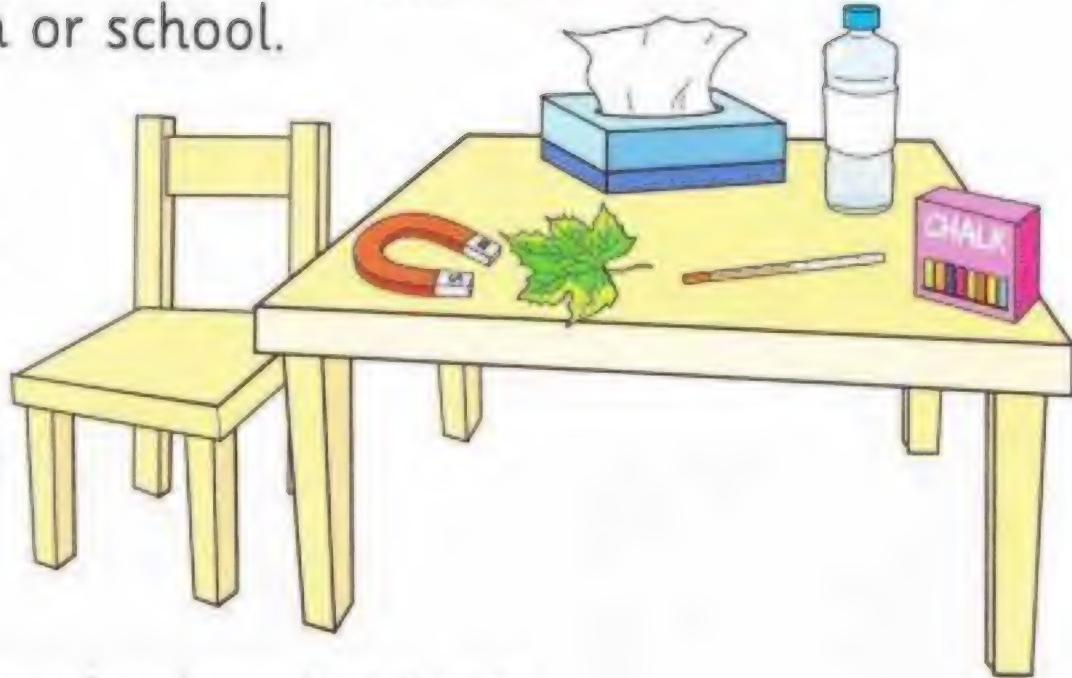
## Activity 4.1

### Materials we find

Walk around your classroom or school.

Look for things made from metals, paper, glass, fabrics and concrete.

Write down which materials you see.



What do they look like? What do they feel like?

Look closely at some materials. Can you see small parts of the material?



A car is made from many different materials. Metal is used for the car body. Rubber is used for the tyres. Fabric is used for the seat covers.

### What you have learnt

- There are lots of different materials.
- Common materials are wood, glass, plastic, paper, metal, concrete and fabric.

### You will need:

a clipboard • a magnifying glass

## 4.2 Using materials

What materials can you see?  
Are they **strong**? Are they **flexible**?  
Are they warm or **soft** to the touch?  
Can you see through them?

### Words to learn

strong	flexible
soft	properties
rough	smooth
magnifying glass	
fibres	



Talk about why each material has been chosen for the job.

Strong, flexible and soft are different **properties** of materials.

## Activity 4.2

### Rough and soft fabrics

Some fabrics are soft,  
some are **rough**,  
some are **smooth**.

Which fabric do you think will be the smoothest?

Look at the fabrics with a **magnifying glass**.  
Feel them.

Put them in order from the smoothest  
to the roughest.

Were you right?

Have your friends put the fabrics in the same order?

### You will need:

four or five different  
fabrics   a magnifying  
glass

This fabric  
is rough.



A fabric has many small threads called **fibres**. The way in which these fibres are woven together makes the fabric feel rough or smooth.



### What you have learnt

- Different materials have different properties.
- Materials with different properties are used for different jobs.

## 4.3 Sorting materials

You can **recycle** materials.

This is good for the environment.



### Words to learn

recycle group  
sort shiny  
test

This plastic bottle can be recycled. It could be made into another bottle.

The fabric of the clothes can be used to make new clothes.

Which of these materials could be used again?

The paper can be recycled to make new paper.



The children put similar materials together in a **group**.

What groups would you make?

## Activity 4.3a

### Grouping materials

Use a question to put the materials into groups. For example: Is it metal?

Pick the materials up and feel them.

Now use the properties of materials to **sort** them into groups. For example: Is the material warm? Is it **shiny**?

Share your groups with the class.

### You will need:

a set of different materials



## Activity 4.3b

### Testing materials

What other properties do your materials have?

Think about a simple **test** that you could use to find out.

Is it flexible? Is it strong? Is it bouncy? Is it see-through?

Use what you find out to make new groups.

Can you think of other tests?

### You will need:

a set of different materials

## What you have learnt

- Materials can be sorted into groups based on their properties.

## 4.4 Check your progress

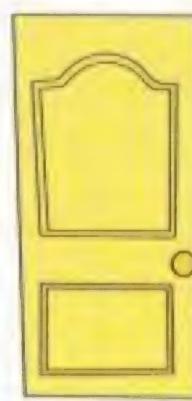
1 What materials are used to make these objects?

Use these words.

plastic wood glass metal



2 Here are some objects made from different materials.



Why are these objects made from these materials?

Choose **one** of these reasons.

glass is see-through

wood is strong

plastic is light

metal is very strong

3 Do you agree with the children?

The tyres are made of rubber because rubber is black.

The tyres are made of rubber because it grips well.

The tyres are made of rubber because it is slippery.



The tyres are made of rubber because it can't hurt you.

4 How could you sort these objects?

Is there more than one way to sort them?





# Pushes and pulls

## 5.1 In the playground

### Words to learn

moving      swing  
run            jump  
turn



How are these children moving?

## Activity 5.1

### Moving around

Go to a playground. Find different ways to move.



I can **swing**.



I can **run**.



I can **jump**.



I can **turn**.

Tell your friends how you are moving.



Moving in space  
can be hard.  
How is the  
astronaut moving?

### What you have learnt

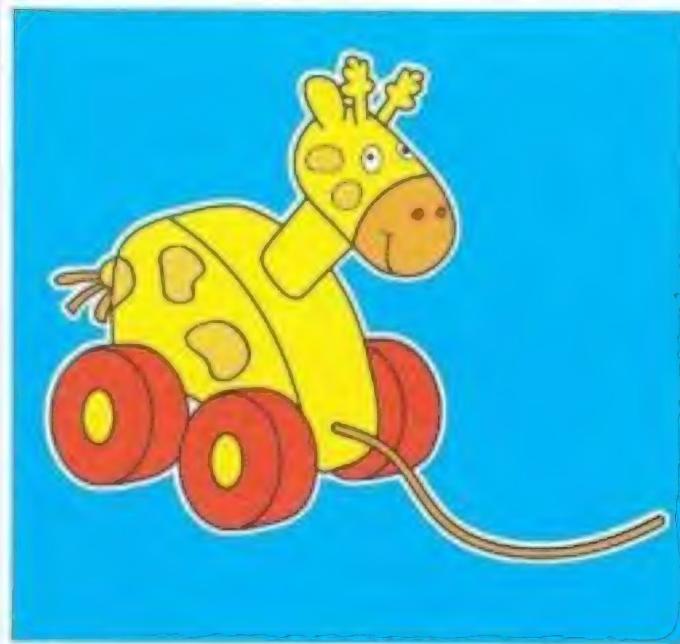
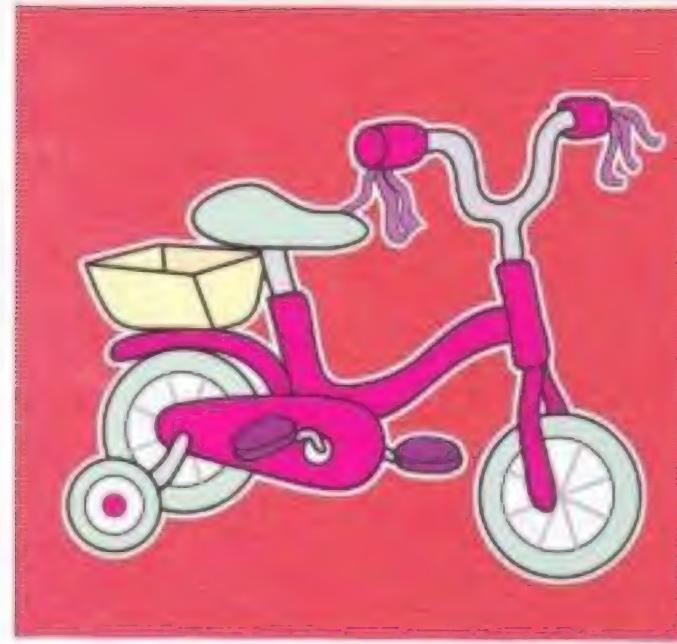
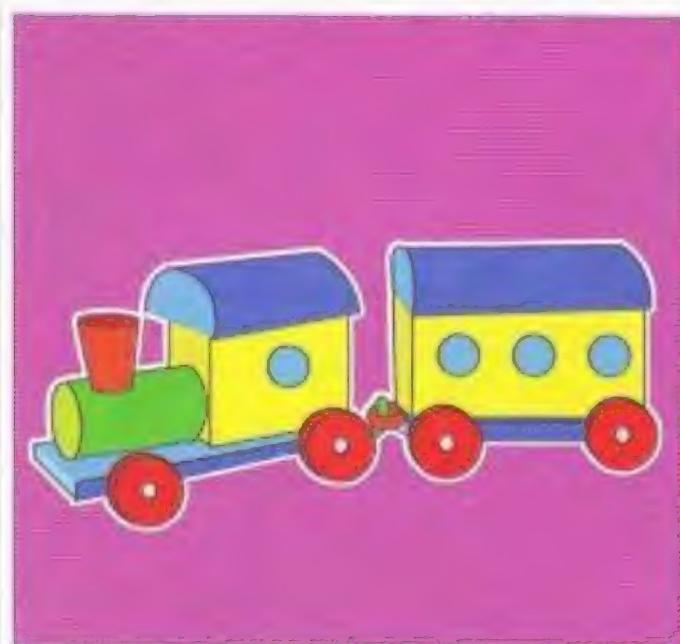
- There are lots of different ways of moving.

## 5.2 How toys work

How do these toys work?

**Words to learn**

push      pull



A **push** or a **pull** can make things move.

Which toys do you pull?

Which toys do you push?

## Activity 5.2

### A moving toy

Make a push or pull toy like these.

#### You will need:

a construction kit • an elastic band • a plastic straw or short bamboo pole • sticky tape • string

Ahmed has made this toy.  
It moves when you pull it.



Anita has made this toy.  
It moves when you push it.



Talk about how you make your toy move.

### What you have learnt

Pushes and pulls can make things move.

## 5.3 Pushes and pulls around us

This bulldozer is pushing.

What other machines push or pull to make things?



## Activity 5.3

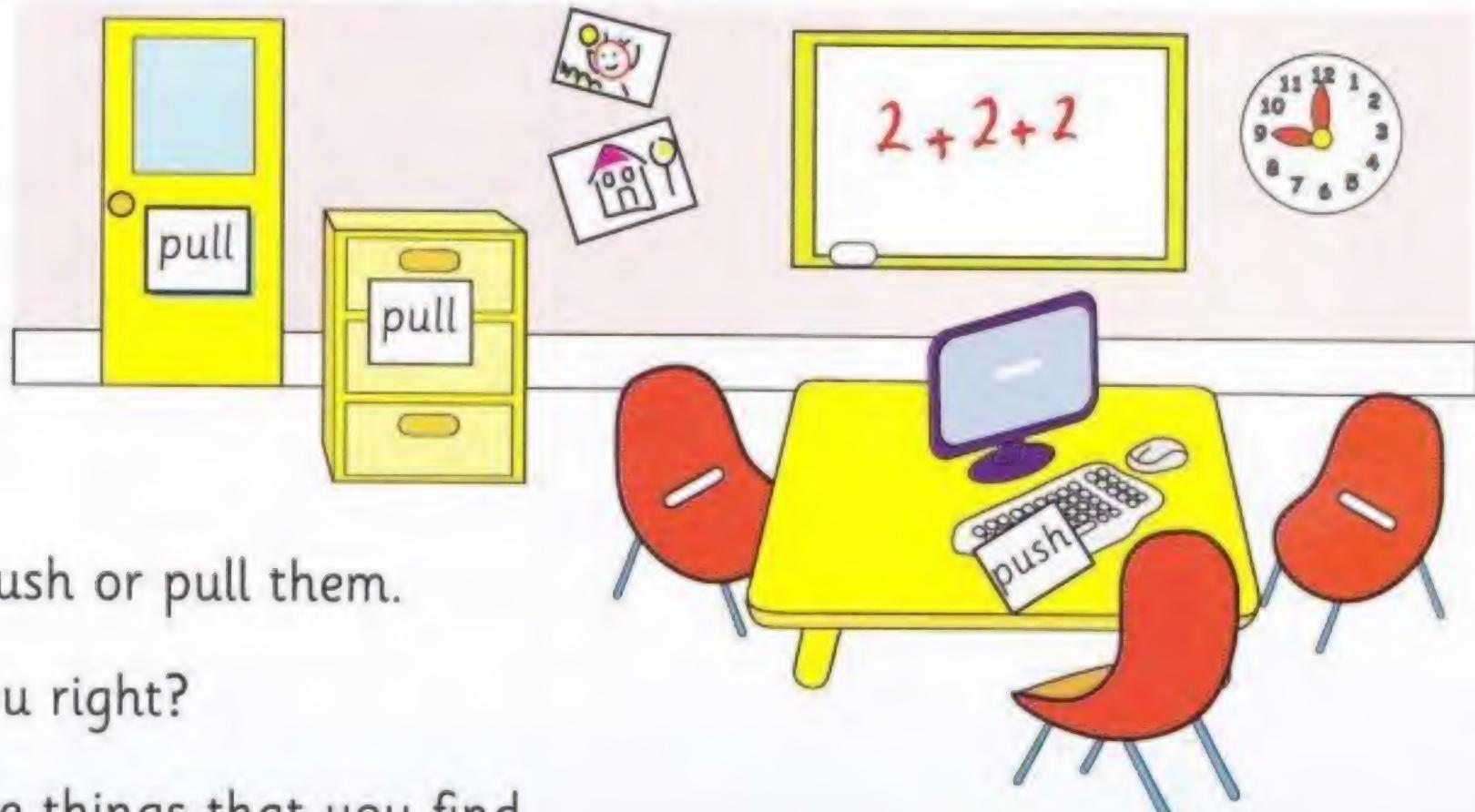
Push or pull?

Look around your classroom.

Can you see things you can push or pull?

You will need:

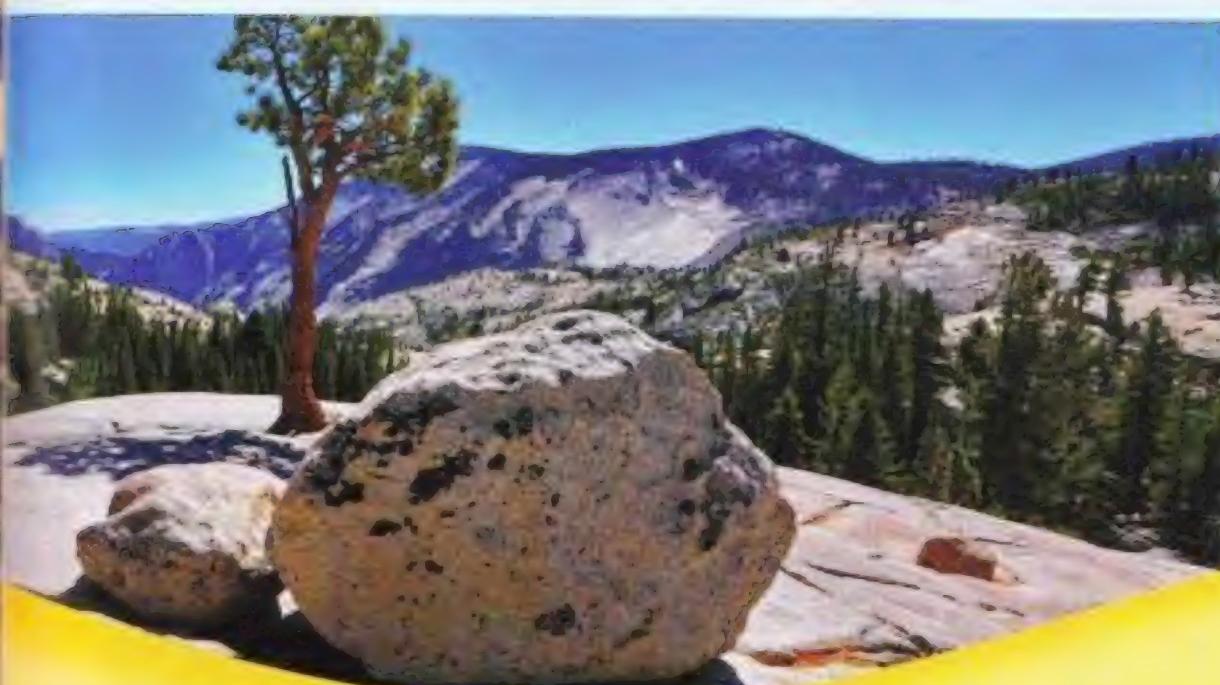
sticky notes



Try to push or pull them.

Were you right?

Label the things that you find.



Why do some things not move when you push them?

## What you have learnt

- We have to push and pull to make things work.

## 5.4 Changing movement

### Words to learn

faster      slower  
stop



Adjo is being pulled along. What is going to happen?

How can Adjo turn?

## Activity 5.4

How can balls move?

Play a game with a ball in the playground.

How can you make a ball go **faster**?

How can you make a ball go **slower**?

How can you make a ball go a different way?

How can you make a ball **stop**?

You will need:

a ball



## What you have learnt

- Pushes and pulls can make things go faster or slower.
- Pushes and pulls can make things go a different way.
- Pushes and pulls can make things stop.

## 5.5 Check your progress

1

Is she pulling or pushing?



2

How is the boy moving?



3 How are these people moving?



Can you find turning, swinging, pushing and pulling?



Vishni and Chipo are riding bicycles.

- a How can Chipo go faster?
- b How can Vishni slow down?
- c How can they turn?





# Hearing sounds

## 6.1 Where do sounds come from?

Some things make a **sound**.

There are lots of sounds here.

### Words to learn

sound      source

voice      listen



A thing that makes a sound is called a sound **source**.



How many sound sources can you find?

Your **voice** is a sound source.

## Activity 6.1

### Listening to sounds

Fadi is using his ears to **listen** to sounds.  
What can he hear?



What will you hear if you do this?

Try it. Close your eyes to help you listen.

Where do the sounds come from?

Try listening again. Do you hear anything different?

### What you have learnt

- ➊ People, animals and other things make sounds.
- ➋ A thing that makes a sound is called a sound source.

## 6.2 Our ears

Hearing is one of your senses.

We hear sounds with our ears.



### Words to learn

loud      quiet  
soft



What are these people doing?

What do they have on their ears.



## Activity 6.2

### Loud and soft sounds

Ume is covering her ears.



Listen to a sound.

Now cover your ears with your hands.  
What can you hear this time?

You have stopped some of the sound  
going into your ears.

Doing this can stop **loud** sounds  
damaging your ears.

Tamu is listening to **quiet** sounds.



Listen to a sound.

Now put your hands up to your ears.  
Does it change what you hear?

Doing this helps you to  
hear **soft** sounds.

### What you have learnt

- We hear sound when it goes into our ears.

## 6.3 Sounds move

Can anyone hear the man?

Why not?



## Activity 6.3

How far do sounds go?

Who can hear the sound loudly?

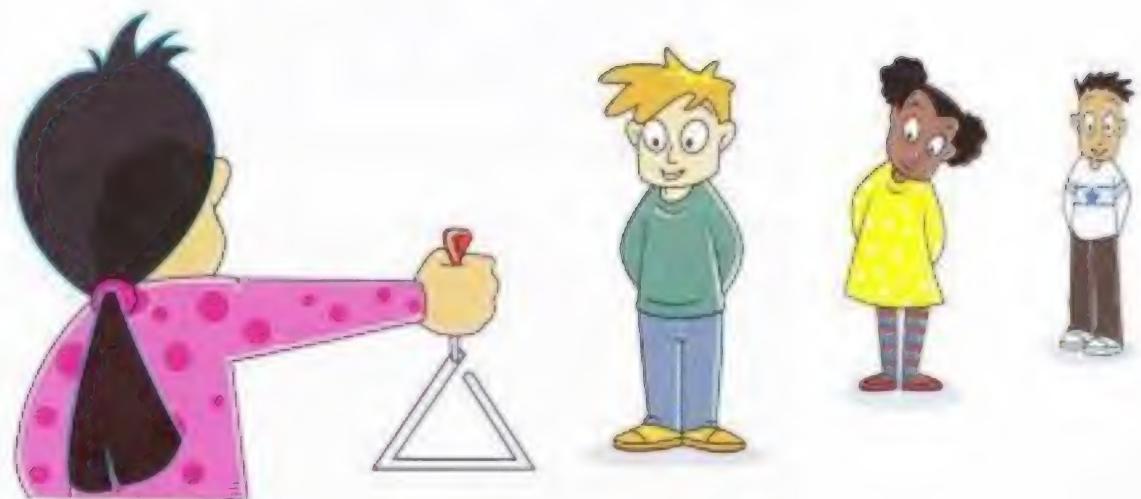
Who can hear the sound quietly?

Try this with quiet and loud sounds.

Which can go further?

### You will need:

percussion instruments  
a large space



We can use a megaphone to make our voices sound louder and go further.

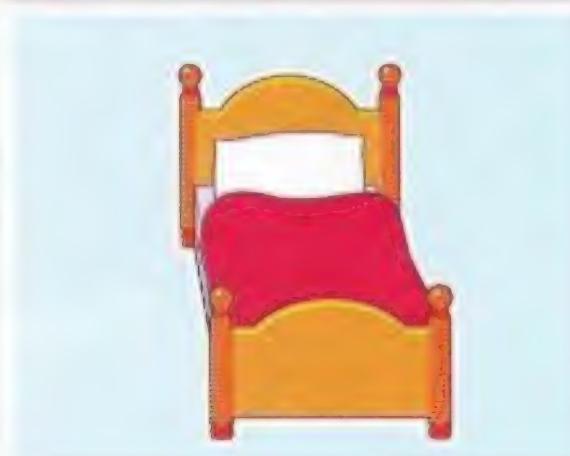
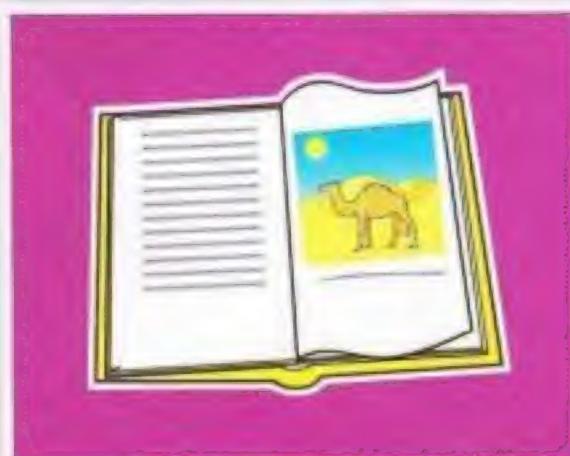


## What you have learnt

- Sound gets quieter as it moves away from the source.

## 6.4 Check your progress

- 1 Which of these make sounds you can hear?



2 What might happen to this girl's ears?



3 Ben can't hear the music. What can he do?





# Reference

This section of the Learner's Book covers some of the new scientific enquiry skills for this stage. You should refer to these skills whenever you need them.

## How to find things out in science

### Think of a question

Amina and Nila have planted different seeds.

Which plant will grow the fastest?



I think they will all grow fast.

### Think about what will happen

Nila says what she thinks will happen.



### Talk about what to do

Amina and Nila decide to look at how tall the plants are every day.

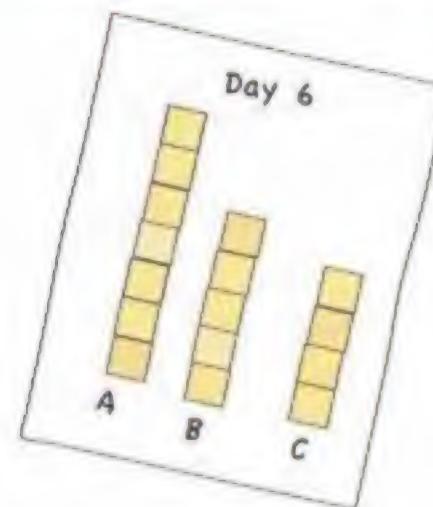
## Find out

They use bricks to find out how tall the plants have grown.



## Show what you find out

On the last day Amina and Nila compare the three brick towers. They tell the class what they have found out.



## Talk about what you find out

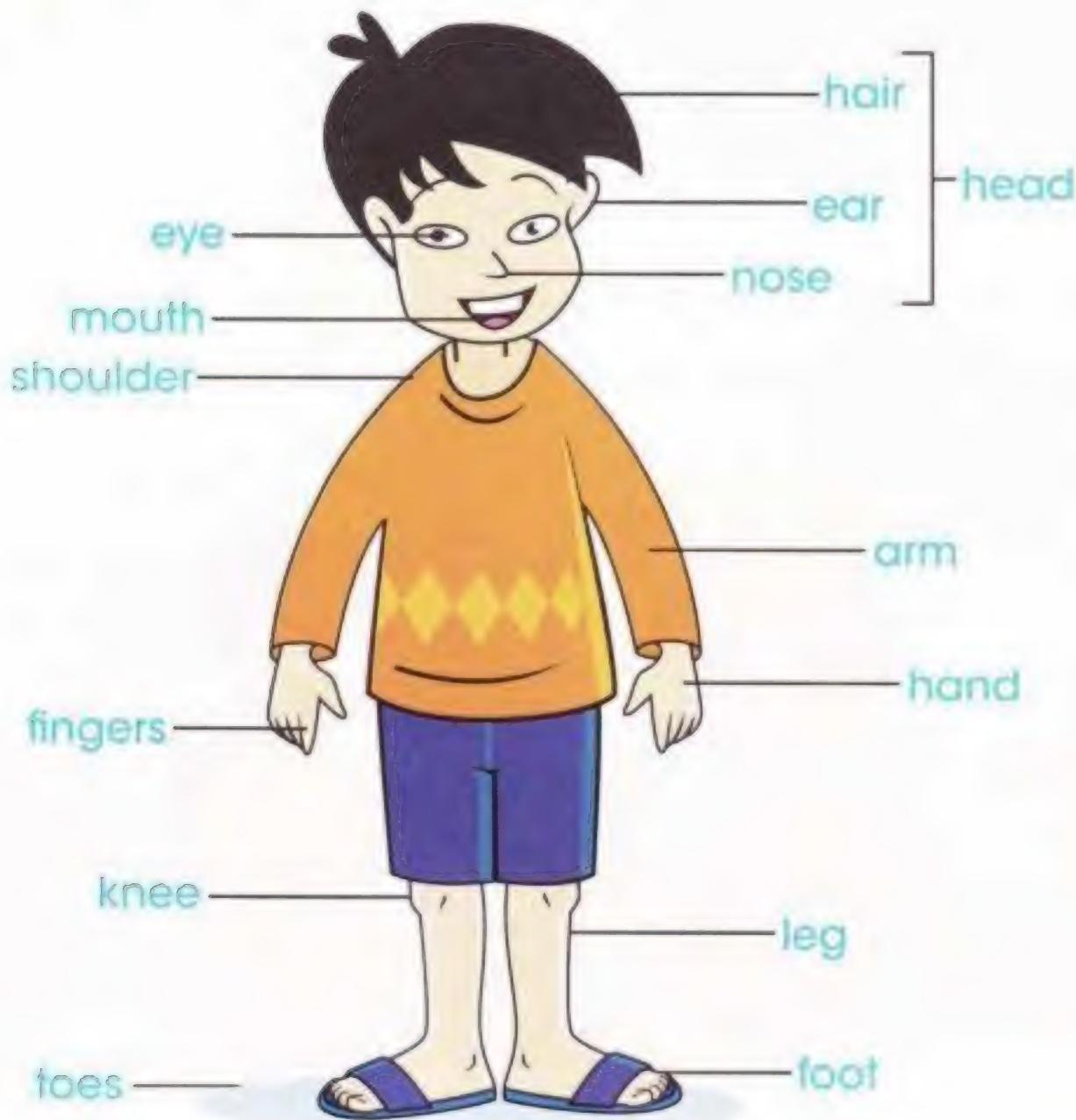
Amina and Nila have found out that plant A grew the fastest. They have also found out that some plants grow faster than others.





# Glossary and index

		Page
alive	something that is living	6
animal	a living thing that can move around and eats other living things	6
ask	use a question to find out	21
baby	the young of an animal	10
body	the whole part of a person or animal	28



calf	the young of a cow or elephant	10
compare	look at how things are similar and how they are different	9
concrete	a mixture of water, sand and cement that goes hard like a rock	35
different	something that is not the same	26
environment	the place in which living things live	8
fabric	a soft, flexible material used to make clothes and other things	34
farm	a place where animals or crops are produced for food	8
fast/er/est	taking a short time to get to another place	49
fat	oily or greasy material	13
feel	use the sense of touch to find out about something	31
fibres	small thread-like parts	37
flexible	when something can bend easily	36
food	what animals eat	12
glass	a material that you can see through	35
group	to put things with each other	38
grow	get bigger	18
healthy	a living thing that has all it needs and is not sick or damaged	12

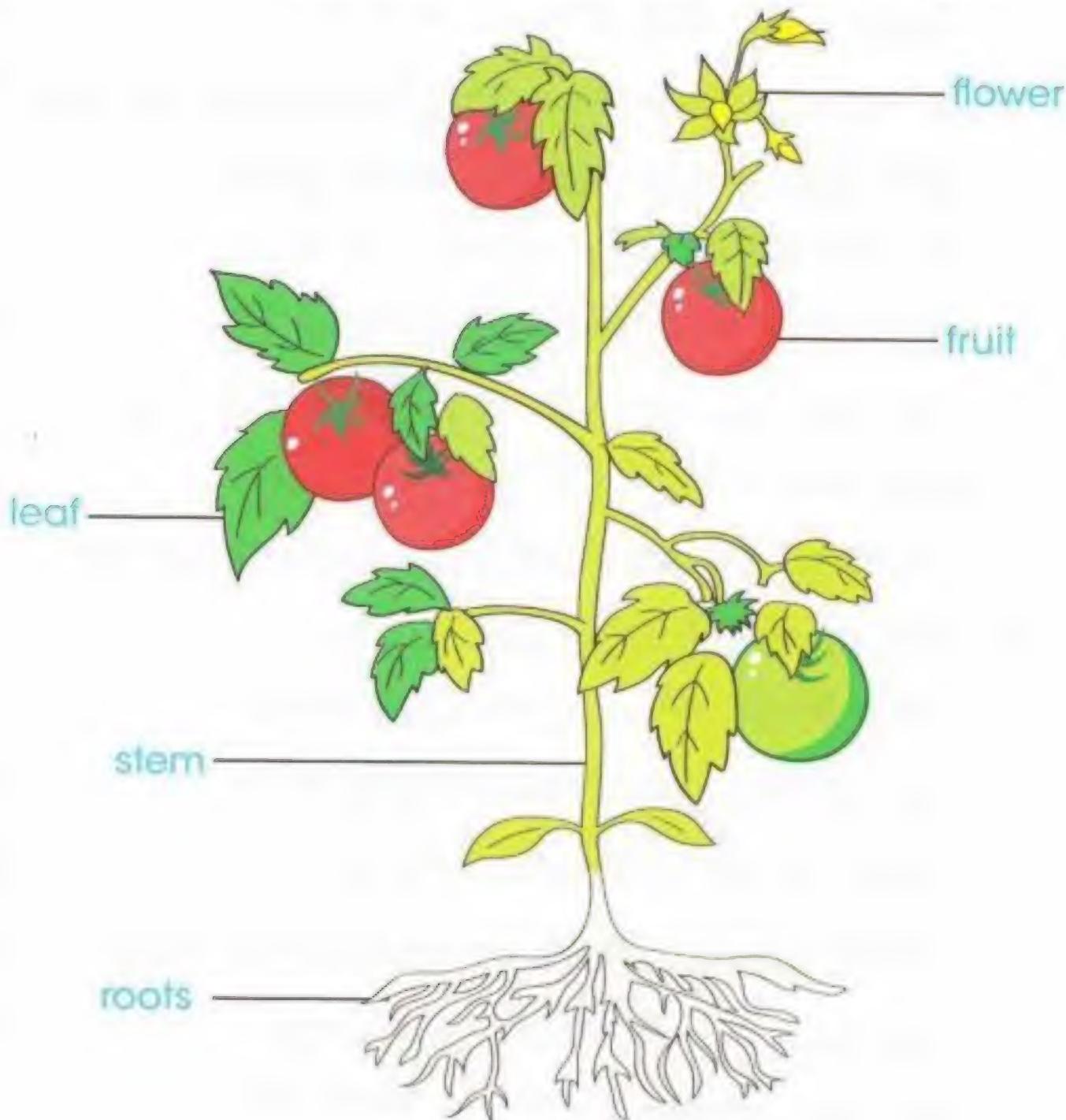


hear	you hear sounds using your ears	30
human	men, women and children are humans	11
jump	move so that you are not touching the ground	43
light	something that comes from the Sun	20
listen	you use your ears to listen to sounds	53
living	living things grow, need food, make waste, use air and have young	6
look (at)	use your eyes to find out about something	7
loud	a description of a sound	55
magnifying glass	shaped glass that makes objects look bigger	37
materials	we use materials like glass, wood, plastic and fabric to make many things that we use everyday	34
metal	a material that is often strong and shiny	34
move/ing/ment	change position	42
name	say what something is called	17
non-living	not alive	6
paper	a material that you use to write on	35
pet	an animal that you keep in the home	8
plant	a living thing that can make its own food	6
plastic	a type of material that may be coloured	34

**pull**  
**push**

try to move something towards you  
try to move something away from you

44  
44



**properties**  
**question**  
**quiet**  
**recycle**  
**rock**

the words we use to describe a material  
you ask a question to find something out  
a sound that only makes a little noise  
when a material is used again  
hard part of the Earth

36  
21  
55  
38  
34

<b>rough</b>	bumpy, not flat	37
<b>rubber</b>	a material that can bend easily and keeps water out	34
<b>run</b>	to move your feet quickly, faster than walking	43
<b>salt</b>	a white powder that we add to food to change the taste	13
<b>see</b>	to look at things with our eyes	30
<b>seed</b>	the part of a plant from which a new plant can grow	18
<b>senses</b>	the things animals use to find out about the world around them	30
<b>shiny</b>	looks bright when light shines on it	39
<b>sight</b>	you use your eyes to see things	31
<b>similar</b>	being the same in some ways	24
<b>slow/er/est</b>	taking a long time to get to another place	49
<b>smell</b>	you use your nose to smell things	30
<b>smooth</b>	flat, not bumpy	37
<b>soft (material)</b>	gentle to touch, not hard	36
<b>soft (sound)</b>	a quiet sound	55
<b>sort</b>	put things into groups	39
<b>sound</b>	something you hear	52

source	where something comes from or where it is made	52
stop	not moving anymore	49
strong	powerful, not easily broken	36
sugar	a sweet white powder that we add to food and drinks	13
swing	to move backwards and forwards, as on a swing	43
taste	you taste your food using your tongue	30
test	do something to see what happens	39
tongue	the part of your mouth that helps to feel and taste food	31
touch	a sense you use to feel things	30
turn	change direction	43
voice	what you use to talk	52
water	a liquid that you drink (the sea and rivers are made of water)	19
wood	a material that comes from the trunk of a tree	34
young	a baby plant or animal that has only been alive a short time	11



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1

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